THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

APPAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS. A Banaway Negro Purened into the Garri son by Hounds in Exuman Form, and

Shot-Arrest of the Parties by the Guard -The Mayor and Postmaster of Annap olis Want the "Nigger." Frem Our Special Correspondent
HEADQUARTERS 6TH ERGIMENT N. Y. S. T., } ANNAPOLIS, July 13, 1861. About 12 o'clock on Thursday night considerable

excitement was caused throughout the garrison by the repeated discharge of firearms, and the shouts of the sentinels, posted at the railroad gate, for the Corporal of the guard. Many of the soldiers awakened from sound sleep seized their arms, and rushed from their quarters in acticips ion of the "long roll." In a little use quiet was restored, and upon examination it appeared that the trouble was caused by two vagabondish looking fellows "running the guard" in pursuit of a Incitive slave. The two white men and the negro were accommodated with quarters in the Guard House until the following morning, when Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, commanding the post, summoned them be-fore him for examination. One of the men, a recog-nized "Hound" or "Nigger Hunter," named McCabe, about 22 years of age, a fellow of most brutish countenance, stated that on Wednesday morning, while across the river Severn picking cherries, a negro approached him. He saked him where he was going and to whom he belonged, to which the negro replied what he (McCabe) knew to be false. They walked together toward a piece of woods, when Mc Cane drawing a revolver turned suddenly upon the neuro, and pointing the weapon at his head, said, " Yo are a runaway, and must go withme." The negro instantly grappled with him when McCabe discharged the piece at his breast. The ball glanced and tore the skin and flesh from the negro's breast, almost to the ribs, but happily did not enter his body. The souffle resulted in the negro obtaining possession of the revolver, when McCabe fearing for his life took to his heels. McCabe said that be made his way to Annapolis and while walking the streets in the evening again met the negro. Procuing another revolver, and the service of one of the pelicemen of Annapolis, he again set out to capbure the negro. After a long chase, the fugitive to escape his parsners jumped into the river, and swam around the wall into the garrison. McCabe and the cer-a mere boy-ran to the railroad gute where they were challenged by the sentinel. Both rushed past him, when he fired at them and reloading fired a econd time but without effect, it being impossible to dm correctly as the night was dark.

The guard soon came up and arrested them all. A far as the pursuit of the negro in the city was concerned the statement of McCabe was corroberated by

While this examination was progressing, John T. Magruder, the Mayor of the city of Annapolia, came in ad suggested to the Colonel that the nigger had better be sent to Jail. He said that the laws of the State autherized any man to arrest or shoot down runaway

The fugitive, who gave his name as "Nick," was saked what he had to say, when he remarked that he belonged to Mr. Allison and had ron away to save his He said that about a fortnight ago the hands were engaged cradling, when his cradle got out of order; hat he stopped to fix it, when his master, a young num about 20 years of age, commenced , 'jawing' analy struck him over the head with a stick. raged by so unprovoked an attack, Nick made some reply, when Allison said, "I'll blow your G-d d----d ains out," and made off to the house for his revolver. Nick, fearing for his life, fled to the woods, and had been absent two weeks when he encountered McCabe. He said that he had rather be sold away down South than go back to his muster.

The parties were hereupon called upon to subscribe to the evidence they had given, when McCabe and the policeman said they could not write. Nick, however, stepped to the deak and wrote his name in a bold hand At the scheicacion of the Mayor, the Colonel allowed McCabe and the policemen their liberty, although feeling much disposed to punish them more severely than a night's confinement in the guard-house, for passing the sentinel.

Nick was sent to the hospital, where Assistant-Surgeon Vondersmith dressed his wound, and gave him ch other attention as his case required.

During the afternoon, Mr. Ireland, the Posts

Annapolis, came to the garrison and whiningly told Col. Pinckney that he knew the slave's marsterthat he was a right smart young feller, and that Nick was his head nigger, and that he wouldn't take \$1,500 for him; and concluded by asking the Colonel if he couldn't be allowed to take Nick to his house, where he would keep him and care for him until he (Mr. freland could write to his marster. Colonel Pinckney school, and thus the matter rested until Friday morn ine when Mr. Ireland again came to the garrison and said the slaves marster had come and wanted an inter view with the Colonel. The latter replied that the man was danger usly wounded and was in the hospical, where he would be kept for the present. Soon after Col. Puckeey left the parrison for the Baltimore steam-boat, but had scarcely set foot on board before he was accorted by the Mayor and the owner of Nick, the former being exceedingly excited and anxious about The owner said angrily: "I want my plug r," to which Col. Pinckney coolly replied: "Th badly wounded, and I have sent him to the bos Lius where he will be well treated."

Owner-But I want you to give him to me. I'l send him to the tail and have him attended to there. Col. P .- The disturbance in regard to this man o surred in the garrisch, and I intend investigating it

Mayor (supplicatingly)-I think, Colonel, the nigger

Col. P.-O, he's safe enough. I shall keep him is the hospital for a while,

The owner was about giving vent to come vile la guage, when the Mayor led him away. Thus the mather rests. I send you two items from a Beltimore

her rests. I send you two items from a Beltimore paper in regard to the "preclous nigger."

A Stave Short at his Mastran. Dr. William H. Hall, residing about one mile and a half North of the Belsy House, Wednington Junction, had occasion early resterday morning to direct one of his servants, a young colored gid, to arouse the hands is the quarters to their hibor on the farm. The gid neglected to do as a ways bid, and was chastised for her neglect. While the chastisement was in progress, the father of the gid appeared from the quarters, and stacked Dr. Hall, and his son, Mr. John Hall, who had come to his assistance. One of the gentlemen fixed a pixel at their assailant, without effect, when both retreated into the house, foll wed by the slave, who was shot with a gun, in without effect, when both reireated into the house, foil wed by the slave, who was shot with a gun, in the hest side of the head, as he was attempting to enter. The slave then started for the Relay House, but falling by the way from the less of blood, he was found by some of the stadiers, and carried on a later to the helpy House, where the Surgeon of Col. Jones' command dressed his wound, which is not thought to be disagreous. Subsuppently Dr. Hall applied to Col. Jones for the return of his slave, but with what result we have not learned, though it was supposed he would be given up to his master. There was some little excitational among the soldiers in coassequence of the

affair.

A "Costemand" Recovered.—While the Eighth Massechusette Regiment was in the occupancy of Sudimore, a colored man, slave of Wan Doraccker, etc., proprietor of the Tarce Tues Tavera, absconced to the campol, the regiment, and was taken into the amploy of some of the folicers. When the regiment retorned to the Relay House the man went with them, and continued there until a daylor two since, when Mr. Dorbacker, discovering his whereabouts, sent for him. The messenger was somewhat multreated by the soldiers as soon as he made his unission public, and had to leave the camp rather hastily. On Taceday Mr. soldiers as soon as be made his unseign public, and had to leave the camp rather bastily. On Taescay Mr. Do backer produced the services of officer John Wright, who, armed with an order from Provost Marshal Keuly, precented it at the quarters of Col. Jones, and chaimed the property. Col. Jones said he did not econsists slaves as contrabated, and gave up the man at once. The officer, however, saw the propriety of making a circuitous route from the camp to the railroad depot, to avoid a possible rescue.

The troops at this place are all well, and will prob-

ably be mustered out of the service about the 23d of

The detechment under command of Major Rathbu still remain at Annapolis Junction, although General Banks promised to relieve them some days ago.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOSTON, July 13, 1861. Our ten regiments are in such a state of forwardness that I think they will be nearly if not quite ready within the forty days which Gov. Andrew asked of the War Department. I believe they are now all in camp except two. Many changes have been made in them since they were designated by the Governor, sixteen or seventeen days ago; companies which were organized for buncombe purposes have been disbanded: thin and feeble companies have been used to fill up those which were fuller and stronger; but I believe there will be no difficulty in making out the quota. In the town where live, a company which had been organized two months and waiting under discouraging circumstances, losing occasionally a man or two and somewhat demoralized by dissensions, finally went to camp on Wednesday, with 101 men, having been filled up easily within a day or two of its departure. The three-months men are expected home soon, and probably half of them at least will reënlist, after a short time, if they are needed. We have no trouble n finding regimental officers, who bid fair to acrvice. The Essex regiment is fortunate in the appointment of B. Greene as Colonel. He is a native of Haverhill, a son of Nathaniel Greene, former Post master of Boston. After a West Point education, he entered the ministry at Brookfield, and preached Unitarianism ably and eccentrically until 1850, when the atrocity of the Fugitive Slave bill led him to put a good deal of politics into his discourses, and he soon after left the pulpit. He has lately re-sided in Paris, but when the President determined to suppress the rebellion he took passage for home, and his family soon followed him. Col. Wm. Ray-mond Lee of the 20th Regiment has also a West Point education, but his profession has been that of a civil engineer, Superintendent of the Providence Rainoad, etc. He believes in Slavery, or rather he thinks it entitled to a certain amount of constituon and rebellion, and is disposed to take the most energetic measures to put these heresies down. Major Charles Devens, of the Worcester Rifle Battahon, which has formed the principal part of the garrison at Fort MeHenry, has come here at the invitation of the Governor, and I presume is to have command of the Worcester County Regiment. I have heard the names of Major Leonard of Wor-cester, Capt. Upton of Fitchburg, Col. C. H. Hol-brook of Boston, and others, mentioned as likely to be appointed to command regiments, and perhaps places may be reserved for Col. Jones of the 6th, and Col. Wardrop of the 3d (three-months men), who it is understood wish to remain in the service, and both of whom stand well in the public estimation. Col. Couch's regiment, consisting mostly of Bristol County men, left yesterday, and Col. Briggs's and Col. Webster's will soon go forward. They are fine troops and in good condition. I have heard that the United States mustering officer pronounced Briggs's regiment the best body of troops he had yet mustered into service. But Col. Gordon's regiment,

which went forward last Monday, has the highest reputation. Perhaps this is accounted for by the fact that it is the pet of the "upper circles," as they are sometimes styled. Among the note-worthy speeches delivered in this neighborhood on the 4th of July, was one by ex-Governor Boutwell at the dinner table in Lowell. The Post denounces its author as the ex-Abolition Governor. This is rather self-condemnatory, inasmuch as Boutwell was never a candidate for Governor without the active support of The Post. He has never been reputed an Abolitionist or a radical Republican; on the contrary, he has been, for the last four or five years, quite a favorite with the conser-In the speech I refer to, he boldly declared that "this contest has no conclusion in which any patriot can take satisfaction, except it be bared upon the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in Maryland, in Virginia and in the District of Columbia, with compensation to loyal citizens." Why! Because, he says, Washington is menaced by hostile hosts of resellious traitors, who, were it not for the existence of Slavery in Virginia, Maryland and the District, would not be where they are; and it is not desirable to live in a country whose capital may be thus threatened. oever, therefore, makes peace without first providing in some way for the emancipation of the slaves in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, commits an error and a wrong, and all generations shall pay the penalty thereof." But the ex-Governor advanced still more radical opinions. tive minds on the ground that it furnished a reaso in military and political necessity; but what shall

"Now, then, I say here, to-day, that this contest. inaugurated by the Kebels of the South, will have no successful and complete end until you in some way assert the doctrine that liberty is not the properry of any race; that it is not the exclusive of any class; that it does not belong to any nation, but that it is the God-riven right of all the sons of men. I do not say that the four millions of so-called slaves in the South are to be, without premeditation and without preparation, emancipated; but I tell you that this contest marches logically, philosophically and inevitably toward the emancipation of this people; and the citizen at the ballot-box, or states man administering the government of this country, or general wine guides its armies, who does not ad-mit that as an inevitable result of this contest, misunderstands the force of events, and is doomed to

This is not the irrepressible conflict which is to come off in the shadowy future after its prophets are dead and going; it is not an appeal to Mr. Emerson's "over-god Who marries Right to Might, Who peo-ples, unpeoples, He who exterminates Races by stronger races. Black by White faces. Knows to bring honey Out of the lion; Grafts gentlest scion On pirate and Turk"—not at all; it is genuiae down-right present Abolitionism: emmediation the result of this present war; emmediation so immediate as to bring disappointment and disgrace on statesmen, generals and critzens who do not cooperate. There are other incendiary sentiments in this speech, but I do not dane to quote more. There is one statement, however, relative to Mr. Calhoun, which is new to me. Gov. Bontwell says that within six mouths of his death Mr. Calhoun said to a South Carolinian now at Richmond, "Slavery will go down, "Sir, and it will go down in the twinking of an eye." "Sir, and it will go down in the twinking of an eye." It would be very awkward if Congress should meet some morning in July, and find Slavery abolished, and also find itself precluded by Mr. Holman's resolution from taking any legislative action to meet the new condition of things. Who ever before heard of a Congress or other deliberative body of men solomnly resolving on the first day of their session that they would shut their eyes and ears to all branches of the all-engressing subject except one? It would, at first view, seem that a war like the one we have got on our hands would be likely so to disturb all the political, moral, and business relations of the country, that a thousand things would peed legislative tinkering. The Administraness relations of the country, that a thousand things would need legislative tinkering. The Administration seems to have got a policy, more or less distinctly defined, on military and naval affairs, but on matters connected with the war, it has no policy at all. And Congress, evidently profoundly impressed with its own ignorance and inability to teach on these matters, resolves that it will hear, see, and say nothing about them. The press is debating these questions, and trying to arrive at right conclusions. For instance, it is endeavoring to accertain what is the best thing to be done with the slaves who are emancipated every day by the march of the army. the best thing to be done with the siaves who are enancipated every day by the march of the army, and who, when Winter comes, have got to be taken care of in some way or other. Even the Pro-Slavery newspapers discuss this topic. They say the status of the slaves is not to be disturbed anywhere. Of course, not; but we are disturbing it every hour. Mr. Lincoln honestly tries not to interefere with Slavery, but he cannot help interfering. His armies are driving from the plantations and tobacco-field the patriarchal eveners of men and protectors of

concubines, and the poor, helpless men, women and children will soon miss their natural and beneficent masters. What are we going to do? Send them to Hayti? Disband a Northern army of 100,000 men on Virginia soil, and bid them take possession of the country, employ and shelter the negroes, and make a New-Virginia, indeed? Catch the poor, helpless blacks, and shut them up in our jails until their masters return and claim them? Really, it would seem as if Cabinets or Congress, as well as the press, might discuss these questions. Indeed they have got so far as to declare the self-eviden proposition that Col. Cowdin of the Massachusetts 1st Regiment has no right to make a hound of himself. By and by they will discuss still weightier

matters perhaps.

A friend of mine, just from Fortress Monroe,
Hampton, Newport News and vicinity, tells me that he has had a great experience, particularly as to the colored brethren. He spent a great deal of time conversing with them, having gone over the matter with at least fifty of them. They utter but one sen-timent; they want to be free, and they say the same feeling pervades their brethren throughout Virginia. He tried in every case to get the current of their minds before letting them know his own opinions, saying, "I suppose you are sorry your masters had to leave; that you prefer to be slaves." Their denial of this was very earnest and indignant. He would say to them, "Your masters say you are will not work without a master ted the imputation with great energy and feelresented the imputation with great energy and recing. The more he saw of them the better he liked them, and he spent hours with them. At Camp Greble, Hampton, sixty of them were at work in the trenches and doing noble service, and doing it willingly, under charge of Edward L. Pierce, esq., a Boston lawyer, who went out as a private in the New-Bedford company. They are made to take the oath of allegiance and are told they will be treated as white men are treated, and the promise is carried out, for one of Brig.-Gen. Pierce's staff is carried out, for one of Brig-Can. Then from being flogged. They are entered in the order book, not as slaves, but as colored men, and various things of this sort not according to Virginia ideas have

happened.

I have made some further explorations into the matter of the tobacco contract for the Navy, of which I wrote to you some weeks ago, and am satisfied that you do no more than justice to Mr. Ho-ratio Bridge of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in your editorial comments upon the transac-tion. I believe him to be not only free from all complicity with what seems to have been a fraud upon the Government, but to have exercised his best judgment and discretion in making bargains for the Government. His purchase of tobacco in New-York at 19 and 20 cents a pound, borrowing the money for the sake of securing a good tade, is highly creditable to him. But the general fact re-mains that within a few days afterward the Government paid 35 cents a pound for tobacco purchased through Horton, Hall & Co., in Boston, and inspect-ed by Mr. McKean Buchanan. I will not undertake to apportion the blame of the transaction, but I believe it is not doubted that my first statement, riz: that H. H. & Co. paid 30 cents for a portion of that for which they were paid 35, is strictly true. And I have reason to believe that another portion was bought by them for about 25 cents. I do not, on the whole, regret that I mentioned the transaction, though I am of course sorry that injustice. tice was done to Mr. Bridge; but those of us cannot drink a cup of tea without thinking of the cost of the war have a very decided interest in exposing all attempts to swindle the Government.

Ticknor & Fields are venturing to publish a book or two, such as the second part of Tom Brown book or two, such as the second part of Tem Brown at Oxford, and the second series of the Recreations of a Country Parson. The Atlantic for August will have a poem by Whittier and some timely articles appertaining to the state of the country, for instance, Mr. Higginson's account of Nat. Turner's Insurrection, Reminiscences of Doughs, a legal disquisition concerning the rebellion by Judge E. R. Hoar, and an article on Mail-Clad Steamers. A little out of season, perhaps, is a discourse by the Country Parson "Concerning Veal."

THE TRIBUNE'S HONORABLE MEN. TION.

THE TRIBURE will put on record the names of those true Americans who are diligent in the business of putting down the atrocious Rebellion against a good Government, and who claim the honors of their loyal countrymen by deeds of enthusiastic valor. No roll of honor can be quite complete, for hundreds of humble heroes who render timely and efficient service, must escape even the notice of their comrades in the confusion of active service.

ANDERSON, Major Robert—The defender of Fort Sunter, which received the first shot of Rebellion on the 12th of April, 1861. He saluted the Stars and Stripes before he left the battered works, and marched forth with his little band of wearied men to the old music of "Yankee Doodle."

SLEMMEN, Major Adam J.—The incorruptible bravery of Slemmer and his little company accured to the

of Slamer and his little company socured to the Government the possession of Fort Pickens, which, in spite of Bragg and hiuster, is still secure and impregnable. With 81 men he fortified his position at Barraneas at the first disclosure of rebel intentions, until orders were received from Gen. Scott, when he threw this little force into Pickens, and in spite of the treachery of his superior officer placed it, with incredible labors, in tenable position. All sorts of hardships were cheerfully undergone. Each day the fort was threatened with attack, but Stemmer refused all concessions with the robets, and held his post until the reduforcement, when he withdrew with his force, almost exhausted by fatigue. He was raised from a Lieutenant to a Major.

7, Peter.—While the bombardment of Sunter was

his force, almost exhausted by fatigue. He was resised from a Lieutenant to a Major. Rr, Peter.—While the bombardment of Sumter was at its hight Peter Hart climbed the flag-staff and replaced the Star-Spangled Banner, which had been shot down by the Rebels. He had been a New-York policeman, and Major Anderson was an old friend, for he served under him in Mexico. Nex, Lieutenant.—On she night of the 18th of April, the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry was menaced by over 2,000 Rebels. Jones's garrison of 50 men were directed to fire and blow up the buildings, and, accomplishing this, the Lieutenant faced the mob and forced an escape, wading streams and swamps, with the loss of only four men. Lura, Major-General B. F.—By the decision and promptness of this distinguished civilian, the city of Baltimere was swed into submission to the authority at Washington. His proclamation to the citizens, announcing military occupation, was issued on the 14th of May. There has been no open disturbance since. The executive ability of this officer has since been shown in the command of Fortrees Monroe.

mand of Fortress Monroe.
RNEY, Brig.-General, U. S.-When a legal demand was made upon Harney to give up a prisoner taken in the first conflict between loyalty and treason, in the troublesome State of Missonri, he refused to give him up until he had received instructions from Washington, and declared his determination to obey the higher law of his

determination to obey the higher law of his country.

Dimick, Col. J.—A band of Secessionists, on the 13th of May, demanded possession of the approach to Fortress Monroe, with the evident purpose of eventually securing that very important post. Col. Dimeick replied by giving the Rebels ten minutes in which to leave him in exclusive occapation. He waited, watch in hand, and when time was called not one of them was to be seen. Vossurgh, Col. A. S.—The death of this young and gallant officer at Washington, on the 20th of May, was a heavy affliction. His energy raised the 71st Regiment of N. Y. S. M., from feetleness and inciliciency to a high military status; he was taken away before he could realize the fruits of his loyal exertions. He died at the age of 38.

WORTH, Col. Elmer E .- In the first vigorous women, Col. Elmer E.—In the first vigorous movement of the Government into Seccession territory, the occupation of Alexandria, on the 2ith of May, Ellaworth led the way with his regiment of Zouaves. In conducting the operation be showed the skill of a practice leader. Bravely, if net most wisely, penetrating the town in person, with a handful of followers, his eye burned at sight of a rebel flag. He was chot dead after tearing it from its staff on the Marshall Houre. A nation of loyalists mourned him, and new yows against treason were taken at his grave. Already he had done emment service to his country, haspiring especially all young men with patriotic arroor.

Werell, Second Lieut, Francis E.—Brownell promptly shot dead the assessin of his Colonel, Ellsworth. He was a private; his promotion was only an echo of the popular appreciation of his gallantry.

his gallantry. this young West-Pointer through Pairfax Court-House on the morning of the 1st of June, in the face of tremendous odds, gave the rebels new ideas of the 'groe of the cavelry they affected to des; i.e., and sent a twill of admiration through

ideas of the force of the cavely they affected to
des, i.e., and sent a trill of admiration through
the North. The exploit was one of the bravest
on the record of cavalry service, and gave an
impetus to the campairn. Leent Tompkins is a
son of Col. Tompkins of New-York, and saw
service in Texas and Mexico.

Kelly Colonel—At Philippi, Va., a fine victory was
won over 2,000 Rebels on the 3d of June. Kelly
led a column of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, and
was severely wounded after as uning a complete
root of the enemy. He has almost sufficiently
recovered to resume his command.

Chitender, Colonel.—This officershared in the same
success, lading a column of Is diana Volunteers.

Smith, Col. Abel.—An expedition undertaken by this
officer, of the 13th New-York Regiment, on the
16th of June, resulted in the capture at Easton,
Md., without resistance, of valuable property of
Secessionists—one thousand stand of areas, six
field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Greele, Lieut. John T.—Standins guilantly at his
pieces, in the face of a raking fire, in the affair
at Great Bethel, this accomplished young artiflery officer was struck dead. Had all the officers
acting in this engagement been as devoted and
collected as he, the record would have been very
different. Cable was much beloved and much
lamented.

Winterer, Major Theodore.—The fall of this admir-

WINTHROY, Major Theodore.—The fall of this admir-able man at Great Bethel, where he rendered able man at Great Bethel, where he rendered voluntary service and was conspicuous in the fray, added another to the list of melancholy lorses of the young and gallant of the Union force. When the 7th Regiment returned, Winthrop went tack to service, as Aid and Military Secretary to General Butler.

Wallace, Colonel Lewis.—On the 11th of June Wallace's command of Indiana Volunteers surprised and routed 500 Secession troops, after a sharp and masterly conflict. His booty was rich, and he lost nothing.

and masterly conflict. His booty was rich, and he lost nothing.

M. Major-General Nathaniel.—Unflinching from the very first in maintaining the honor of the Stars and Stripes in Missouri, prompt and decisive in all his dealings with Western Rebels, Lyon's first active service in the campaign was in all respects admirable. He bearded the enemy in force near Beoneville, on the 17th of June, and by the cleverest strategy, drew them into such close quarters that they were utterly routed. The victory was so signal that the recream Gov. Jackson took to his heels and has scarcely ceased running up to date, while Gen. Price terned sick and dragged himself home. All the best qualities of the soldier combine in Lyon. He is a graduate of West Point.

S. General N. P.—The bead of Rebellion rearing ag in in the City of Ba timore, this emine of dis-

ag in in the City of Ba timore, this eminent dis-ciplinarian hit a hard blow on the 27th of June by the arrest and imprisonment of the rebellious Marshal Kane, and later by the literal military occupation of the city. Seconsionists have been

BORRNSTRIS, Colouel.—This gallant leader of the German loyalists of the West did excellent service in the affair at Booteville. His name is a terror

in the affair at Booneville. His name is a terror to the Border Retels.

D. Cemnander James H.—The Navy sustained its first great loss in the fall of this good leader, on the 27th of June, while endeavoring, with his own hand, to cover the escape of his men to the Freeborn, of which he had command. He had already made his name widely known and honored by brilliant exploits slong the hostile shores. He was killed in the act of firing a gon.

He was killed in the act of firing a gon.

WILLIAMS, John.—The captain of the maintop of the
Pawnee, while engaged in the Mathias Point affair,
told his men that every man must die sconer than
leave a comrade behind; and when the flag-staff
of his beat was shot away, and the ensign fell,
he seized it (although suffering from a wound)
and waved it over his head.

PATTERSON, General Robert.—This officer led his division against the Robels, opposite Williamsport,
on the 2d of July, and routed them thoroughly.
The President was waked from his sleep to receive this news.

ceive this news. SIEGEL, Colonel.—One of the most eminent service

rendered the cause was at the hands of this young German. He engaged a strong force of Rebels at Carthage, allenced their guns and broke their ranks. His maneuvring throughout

Rebels at Carthage, silenced their guns and broke their ranks. His maneuvring throughout betrayed rare military genius. The Germans seem determined to do their share in the work of patriotism for their adopted country.

McClillan, Major-General G. B. - A triumphant bulletin from this poshing and prudent commander is the latest record of the War against Rebelion. He is in possession of all the enemy's works, up to a point on the right of Beverly, Va., after a brilliant engagement, mailed conducted by Col. Rosencranz, with Invisua and Ohio forces. The marches and conflicts were desperately severe. Gen. McClellan is likely to be heard from again at any moment. He is not a quiet man.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY, SLAVERY, AND SECES-

SION.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: It seems to me that the currents and countercurrents of opinion and feeling in those regions of the South with which we are now dealing should be more thoroughly known. A long personal acquaintance with those regions induces me to submit the following state-

three entirely different societies and interests. In Italy 'all roads lead to Rome;" in the South they all lead

to Slavery, and thence the descent is easy to the Averhave tracings of these moral and social routes, as well as maps of military roads. In Baltimore there is but little direct slave interest. Indeed, the number of slaves there held can scarcely be regarded as involving so much wealth as the piratic slave-trade, in which Plug-Uglymore is known to bear her part most gallantly. The intense Pro-Slaveryism of that city cannot, then, be traced to a deep interest n bipedal property, nor to any care about insurrection, nor to any sincere colorphobia: It is simply the sign of a caste. It is aristocratic to be Pro-Slavery. Southrulam has raised the standard and gage of social condition absolutely; and those who are so unfortunate as not to be high-born-i. e. born at the the South-are given to feel that they must eke out their shortcomings with an extra amount of Southern arder and Pro-Slavery talk. Those large, fine residences around the monument -of which that of J. Hanson Thomas is chief -give the Southern key-note and theme, and an ape-dom from all the thirty-four points of the compass gathers around to choralize most devoutly. Those domicils reared by old Maryland and Virginia scions or those who have intermarried with such, and who have sold the inherited estates and negroes to splurge at the head of society in Baltimore, glitter before th eyes of every young man and woman of the city like visions of the blest. When good Baltimoreans dithey go to Monument Square. The church element comes in here strongly. This upper-tendom is generally Episcopalian; but the largest church connection in Bultimore is the Methodist. This church is very old, and counts within its pale many of the oldest and mo aristocratic families. They have just enough of this latter element to wish and sim to have the Methodist church the aristocratic oburch of the city. The Baltimore Methodists were the first to innovate on the old usages which eschewed pews and organs. This ambition of theirs involves a Pro-Slavery attitude; an there can be no doubt that the immense influence of this popular church in that city has been cast on the side of the oppressor. . Many of their most eloquent ministers, e. g., Roszel, Dashiel, &c., have married into wendthy and aristocratic Southern families. W. H. Milburn, "the Blind Preacher," a native of the South, a personal associate of the bogus Vice-President Stehens and others of that ilk, and a bitter Pro-Slavery partisan, lived in Baltimore at one time, and did all be could to force that feeling. So the aristocratic part of the Mothedist church aspires to go beyond Monument Square in the sine qua non of Balti-more gentility. Many of the New-England residents have surrendered to this feeling. Most of the

he account with Slavery, prove of unsurpassed imcortance. It is the female influence, which has a certain overeignty of its own, to be felt somer or later in every question. In Baltimore every elegant and high-bred lady one meets with favors the South, and Slavery, and, in four cases out of five, Secession. It is much the same in Washington. This is simply because these ladies know nothing whatever about Slav-ery; they are rarely served by slaves, they do not relie their families in the immediate vicinity of alave gangs and plantations. It is all theory—all Southern airs all "chivalry," "hospitality," "noble Southrons" &c., with them. But there are things connected with Slav-Unitarians of that city are of New-England antece dents, and of course they could not go into any circle less slegant and wealthy than that to which they were ery in its practical relations which make it actually impossible that any pure and earnest woman can favor it. accustomed at home. The Rev. Dr. Burnap, who was for more than twenty years pastor of the Unitarian Church of Baltimore, told me that he could not preach on Freedom even in the abstract: "To do so," he said, give it as my honest conviction, after living nearly all my life in constant contact with the institution that there is not one Virginia weman in one hundred, who does not in her heart detest the institution. It is the would be drawing a razor from ear to ear on my church." Among these were the Browns, of which Mayor Brown is a specimen. These classes have their newspaper organs. The Sun represents the large Methodistic mass who aspire to be the leaders of socieserpent in her path as a wife, a mother, a sister. I was present on one occasion when a lady of that State was informed that her eon, who had gone North to be " I had rather ducated, bad become Anti-Slavery. ty. The American represents the Monument-square aristocracy par excellence. Let no one be deceived about these drawing-room, kid-gloved folk, imagining have heard that he was dead than that he was advocating Slavery," was her quiet reply. No fine airs about the Sunny South can estimy the true woman

them to be persons of high culture or breeding; they are not nearly so much so us the Charlestonians; they are without true culture, without earnestness; just such a gig-gentility as Carlyle would "squelch" in the name of the real Aristoi.

In Congress, Henry May and J. P. Kennedy repre-sent this class. They are men who wish to keep a quasi-Union for the sake of a pleasant dinner-table conection with the wealthy and literary clubs of the North, but who would resent as an ineffaceable blot on their escutcheon a charge of being in favor of the Union, as including the possibility of ever again having a "Black Republican President." They are superficial and untructworthy men.

Winter Davis is the only instance I have ever heard of in Maryland where one of aristocratic relationship has had the courage to break through those ties. He is a conceited man and not a profound man; but he certainly has plack and patriotism. He is descended from one of the oldest families of St. Mary's; being in direct line from old Governor (Colonial) William Stone, who for his fealty to liberty was condemned to death, and who was only saved by the women of Annapoli gathering a ound him and vowing that he should not die, but they would die with him. Mr. Winter Davis has many relations in Virginia who, of course, hate him violently; among these was the late Justice Daniel of the Supreme Court, and Mr. John Daniel of The Richmond Examiner, of whom I wrote you in my last communication. At present Mr. Davis's friends and relatives in Baltimore are very eagerly and persistently trying to recover for him the place in "the circle" which he has forfeited, by representing that he has no sympathy whatever for freedom, and was for the Union only for the purpose of gradually securing it as

Gen. Banks and his companions, then, should atonce understand, if they do not already, that what is known as the Baltimore aristocracy, all in it and all who hope to be in it, are utterly and heartily disloyal to the Gov erament. Real exceptions are as scarce as hen's teeth. They will indeed talk about the Union in a magnificent kind of way; but on pressing the matter it will be found to be the Union-with the present President ousted, and such guarantees as will forever exclude him and any of his opinions from the White House.

All this, be it understood, is a status of opinion resting pon the most superficial basis—that is, it is not upon any experience of, or direct interest in, Slavery. The Union men, who doubtless have a bare majority in Baltimore, and a very large one in Maryland, are of a class which always has to wait many years before it can raise an antagonistic voice to an aristocracy. The great Middle Class, the metal in the social blood, contitutes the Union bullast. Baltimore bas a large and well-regulated German population; a large and earnest class of plain old Methodists who louthe the pretensions which have crept into their church and have never forgotten or suffered their children to forget that the great Founder of their Society, who came across the Atlantic and established Methodism in Baltimore, named Slavery the sum of all villainies."

In Washington City the aristocracy bas at heart been hitherto of the same kind with that in Baltimore. But the political element is so strong there—involving every dollar that goes into every man's pocket-that Wash ington society will be a note of wax to the strongest hand-whether it be President Lincoln's or Mr. Jeff's. Washington is simply a large and somewhat inconvenient National Hotel, with a good many rats poisoning its wells. It has arisen not by any geographical or local decree, but by the need which a certain avuncular individual, known as Samuel, has of pate, oysters, and champague; of prayers and puddings, of boots polished daily; of conscience with sins all sponged out every Sabbath. It is not difficult to say that after the waiters in this hotel have found all the extra avenues of turning extra pennies closed up, they will stand before Urcle S., hat in hand, and smile, and smile, and obey his alightest nod. I am quite sure, however, that a considerable majority of Washington reaidents would this day regard it as a glorious vindication of a free government, and a planting of a nation on a stable and conservative basis for J. D. to successfully inaugurate his reign in Washington.

ground of credit. Richmond knows by experience, and in every form, the institution that is a matter only of silly talk and political capital in Baltimore and Wash ington. There the slave-trader will be found defending with his life every inch of his bloody deck; there the politician will be applauded the more implacably he whets his knife to take from Freedom's side each grain and acruple of flesh that is written in the bond. Here that half-way-ism, too long diguified North and South as conservatism diminishes. If a man or woman there does not violently defend Slavery, be sure it is because he or she has reason to hate it with an intense hatred. A silence on the part of any one, when Slavery is discussed, need not be misunderstood; there is no city of the South where there are more profoundly convinced Abolitionists than Richmond. I have known many cases where loving friends bave had to labor with young men seized with a misgiving about the Institution, just as their doctors do when they are seized with measles, or parsons when their thinkings are found not deducible from the 39th Articles, or the Westminister Cathechism. I was once in a company of young men in Richmond who, in discussing the Slavery question, began giving experiences. I found that each of them had struggles "over the quicksands of skepticism to the strong shore of faith" in human bondage! Some of them acknowledged that they had groaned under trouble about the system of the South, and were almost ready to fice heir State as a city of destruction, when they were rescued and reassured. Several were saved by the heory of Agussiz that men were not descendants of one pair, so triumphantly woven by Nott and Gliddon nto a justification of negro Slavery as the servicede by inferiors. Several had been rescued by the "New Nigger Gospel according to Thomas Carlyle." (Et tu Brute!) Various pamphlets, Scriptural and ethnologcal, had done the rest. But I also found, when I came o breach my own mind to some near acquaintances, that there were a goodly number who never got through their doubts of Slavery, but, on the contrary, had them grow until they became sovereign principles. There are a good many strong brains in Richmond, and Slavery has not been for so many ages writing itself lown an ass, economically and morally, without the statements being recognized by some, and in the genaral upheaval of society which is soon to come upon hat city the secrets of many hearts shall be made manfest, and some of them will be actonishing to the ave-mob of Richmond. In conclusion: There is one element of influence in lirginia society which will, in the final settlement of

with whose very heart strings this monster is grappling; no aristocratic vaporings can compensate for the premature development of pusions in her darling son or the unboly fires too often detected in the or the unboly fires too often detected in the husband's eye. I say again, and I know it to be true, that the vast majority of pure women in the South hate Slavery, and if in this storm some thunderbolt could leap forth and seathe and destroy the monster at once, they would press their children to their hearts with a wild, unknown joy-they would kneel and offer their Te Deum with happy tears, and sleep a peaceful sleep which their watchful eyes have never yet known. In looking over yesterday a number of letters d scovered in the Slave Sham ble of Alexandria, I pansed at one in which the writer, sending a letter to a gentleman, encloses it to another, saying: "Do not take it (this letter) to him at his house, but seek an opportunity to give it to him where none of his family can see you do so." How much was suggested in that caution. The traffic in human hearts and souls must be carried on away from where woman's eye can bend its pure glances upon it. In the South the slave-driver stays down at the barn and sende up for the gentleman of the house; in trafficking for Chloe or James he does not wish to meet wife or daughter. This very slave-trader, whose chamble was broken up in Alexandria the other day, had, to my knowledge, a wife who subscribed year after year to The National Era of Washington, and never ceased the most ordent expostulations with her husband against his inhuman occupation.

This letter is now in possession of Marcus Syring, esq., of

THE ALLEGED CLOTHING FRAUDS. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Officers named in the act entitled, "An Act of authorize the embodying and equipment of a Volunteer Mills tin and to provide for the public defense," passed April 18.

The undersigned, members of such Board, having been appointed a committe to investigate all matters connected with the contract made between this State and Messrs. Brooks Brothers of the City of News York, for the delivery of uniforms to be furnished to the Volunteer Militia of the State, and particularly ac-

to the quality of the uniforms delivered under such That your Committee bave examined such contract and the samples of cloth attached to the same (new on file in the office of the Controller), and have appended to this report a copy of the minutes of this Board relating thereto, and have also examined a large portion of the uniforms delivered by Messra. Brooks Brothers under their contract, and have taken such testimony in relation thereto as was by your Committee deemed necessary to establish all the facts relative to the making of such contract, and the quality of the uniforms delivered under it, which testimony is also annexed to this report.

The undersigned submit that such minutes, contract and testimony estab ish the following facts, viz.

That on the 23d day of April last this Board caused a notice to be published inviting proposals for furnishing uniforms and clothing for 12,000 of the volunteer militia of this State.

That in pursuance of such invitation proposals were received from various persons to furnish such uniforms and clothing, and that none of the persons offering such proposals, except said firm of Brooks Brothers, professed to be able to make such uniforms of arms, cloth within the time specified in the notice.

That at the time of receiving such proposals, the agent of Messra. Brooks Brothers represented to members of this Board, that such firm bad then on hand or under their control a sufficient quantity of army cloth to make the 12,000 uniforms.

That relying up a such representations of the agent of such firm, this Board accepted their proposal and contracted with them for such uniforms at \$1950 for each uniform, consisting of a jacket, trowsers and evercout.

That soon after such contract was awarded, this

each uniform, consisting of a jacket, stowers are evercost.

That soon after such contract was awarded, this Board was informed by said firm of Brooks Brothers that they neither had or could procure in market a subficient quantity of army cloth to make said uniforms, and they desired an extension of the time stipulated in the contract for completing such uniforms, to enable them to get the army cloth manufactured for that purpose.

them to get the army thous.

That in view of the then state of our country, with the Capital of the nation in imminent danger of being captured by the rebels, and all intercourse between the General Government and the loyal part of the nation interrupted, if not entirely cut off, with the strong appeals made by such Government and the public prest to have the volunteer militis of this State uniformed and mustered into service without delay, this Board did not feel at liberty to accede to such request of Brooks Brothers. Richmond may be taken as a type of a very different state of things. Slavery is bere both an all-pervading social condition, and an important portion of trade and

did not feel at liberty to accede to such request of Brooks Brothers.

That on the 25th day of April last, said Brooks Brothers informed the then Inspector-General of this State (William A. Jacksha) that they would be unable to fulfill their said contract, unless they were allowed to use other than army cloth for such uniforms, and that such Inspector-General requested authority to allow such a change of contract to be made.

That upon receipt of such request, this Board appointed the Treasurer of the State. Committee to preced to New-York City, and to confer with Assistant Quartermaster-General Arthur and Major Patrick in reference to said uniforms.

That on the 27th of April last, the Treasurer as such Committee reported to this Board that the New-York market could not supply the necessary army cloth to

Committee reported to this Board that the New-York market could not supply the necessary army cloth to make 12,000 uniforms, and that after consultation he was obliged to contract for such uniforms to be made of other than army cloth, and that he had completed; and signed a contract therefor with Messrs. Brooked Brothers, a copy whereof is hereto annexed.

That on the lat day of May last such contract was approved of by this Board, under a belief that the uniforms therein contracted for and to be delivered under such contract, would be of equal value with uniforms made from army cloth.

That two of the samples of cloth attached to such contract are of an inferior quality, and of cloth of lead-value than army cloth.

That the greater part, the 7,300 gray jackets, and the greater part, the 7,300 gray jackets and the cade uniforms, when manufactured the same piece of gray cloth, would present several different colors, or shades of color.

That all of eaid 7,300 gray jackets and 7,200 gray trowers were badly out, bedly sowed and made uponed the buttons used upon all of the jackets were of appoor quality, and not properly sewed apon such gray ments.

That a large number of overcoats, delivered undergrants.

That a large number of overcoats, delivered under

That a large number of overcoats, delivered miderach contract, were made of cloth which was unfit few use, and inferior to the samples attached to such contract, and a number of such overcoats were badly curvand made up, with inferior buttons to those provided for in such contract.

That most of such defective uniforms were sent to the rendezvone at himirs, and furnished the volunteers at that place, and the inferior quality of such uniforms was not known to this Board until the greator part of such uniforms had been delivered.

That four residents of the City of New-Fork, mean of high standing for integrity and business capacity, were selected by acting Quartermaster-General Arthusto inspect the uniforms to be delivered under such contract, but that such persons only inspected such uniforms forms in piles, and did not examine each garment to see that the cloth is the same was of the quality of made up as provided for in the contract.

That such inspectors furnished the said contractors with certificates of inspection, similar to the one herest and such and such certificates were nailed upon boase.

made up as provided for in the contract.

That such inspectors furnished the said contractors with certificates of inspection, similar to the one hereto annexed, and such certificates were nailed upon boxes in which such uniforms were packed, without such inspectors knowing the kind or quality of uniforms which were contained thorsin.

That no member of this Board has or ever had any interest, direct or indirect, in such contract, or best paid, promised, or given, any sum of money or other valuable thing, for any reviews or vets in relation to the awarding of such contract or the change of the aume from the secupted proposals of said contractors.

And your committee further submit that the representations made at the time such contract was awarded at to the ability of Messra. Brooks Brothers to furnish army cloth, the circumstances attending the change of such contract, as disclosed in the testimony, and the making of so many of said uniforms out of inferior-cloth, and the sending of the same to the rendezvous most distant from the place of meeting of this Board, are strong evidence that Messra, Brooks Brothers, regardless of their obligations to the People of this Board, are strong evidence that Messra, Brooks Brothers, regardless of their obligations to the People of this Board, are strong evidence that Messra, Brooks Brothers, regardless of their obligations to the People of this Board, are strong evidence that Messra, Brooks Brothers, regardless of their obligations to the People of this Board, are strong evidence that Messra, Brooks Brothers, and your Committee recommend that no further payments be made to said Brooks Brothers thereon, unless they shall furnish the State, free of expense, other uniforms, in the place of the defective once referred to above.